VOL. I.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

J. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON. EDITORS OF THE STANDARD,

And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE. Tri-Weekly paper, 1 year..... \$6 00 6 months.... 3 50

" 5 copies 1 year... 12 00 " 10 " 1 " ... 22 00 To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers one copy, gratis, will be furnished. A cross M mark on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space to constitute a One square, one insertion, Each subsequent insertion, Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to

Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent, higher than the regular rates. Special Notices charged 50 per cent. higher

than ordinary advertisements. For advertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per cent higher than usual rates will be charged. No paper in the South has advertising facilities superior to the Standard.

Letters must be addressed to W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING

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OFFICE.

BILL HEADS,

CARDS, LABELS, IN FACT EVERY KIND OF

JOB PRINTING IS EXECUTED

'IN A

Superior Style

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COLORED INKS, GOLD AND SILVER BRONZES,

A Select Stock of the Best Material for Printing

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The Best Printing, AND THE

CHEAPEST PRINTING

ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

STANDARD OFFICE.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WORK,

LEARN OUR PRICES.

PLANKS FOR SALE. WE HAVE JUST HAD PRINTED VARIOUS

Blank forms for cases in the Superior courts as fol Indictmennt for Larceny,
Do Misdemeanor—Altering Marks
Bo do Unlawful Fences.
Do do Fornication and Adultery do Fornication and Adu-do Assault and Battery. do Disorderly House. do Unlawful Retailing. do Forcible Entry.

Price of the above blanks \$1 per quire. These, with various other Blanks, such as Land Deeds, Marriage License Bonds, and Indentures, are gotten up in superior style, with appropriate blank endorsements on back, and printed on good paper. They will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

Any Blanks, not on hand will be printed to orterms for cash.

Any Blanks, not on hand, will be printed to order at the shortest notice, at the STANDARD OFFICE.

FINE OLD WINE!

40 GALLONS OLD AND DELICIOUS SCUP
PERNONG Wine by the gallon.

June 2—tf. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!

10 BARRELS CORN WHISKEY, OF GOOD
quality, which we will sell low.

June 2—tf. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO!

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A SCALE OF DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

WHEREAS, By an ordinance of the Convention. WHEREAS, By an ordinance of the Convention. entitled "An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes, ratified on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate Currency from the time of its first issue to the end of the war; and it is further therein declared that "all executory contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depreciation of said currency before the 1st of May, 1865, and unfilled (except official bonds and penal 1865, and unfilled (except official bonds and penal bonds payable to the State) shall be deemed to were solvable in money of the said currency, were solvable in money of the said currency,"
subject, nevertheless, to evidence of different intent of the parties to the contract; therefore,
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State
of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the
nuthority of the same, That the following scale of
depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted
and established as the measure of value of one
gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each
month, and the fractional parts of the month of
December, 1864, from the 1st day of November,
1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to-wit: 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to-wit:

gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from November 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865 : MONTHS. 1861, 1862, 1863. January, \$1 20 \$3 00

December, 1 15 2 50 20 00 December 1st to 10th inclusive, "10th to 20th, 1st to 31st.

ing out of the late war; and that law suits and expensive litigation may be obviated.

Be it further enacted, That in all such cases, the parties are hereby empowered to form a full and perfect statement of the case on both sides, which case shall be committed to the determination of one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen by the parties, who is hereby authorized to con-sider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience: Provided, however, That no part of this section shall be construed to estop or hinder any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if he shall deem the same necessary, A true copy. J. A. ENGELHARD,

Judges of the Supreme Court,

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the

Mr. Justice Wayne, Georgia. Mr. Justice Nelson, New York, Mr Justice Grier Pennsylvania

Mr. Justice Clifford, Maine. Mr. Justice Swavne, Ohio, Mr. Justice Miller, Iowa. Mr. Justice Davis, Illinois, Mr. Justice Field, California.

Mr. Justice Stansbury, Ohio. Reporter, John W. Wallace, Ohio. Marshal, D. S. Gooding. Clerk, D. W. Middleton.

Carolina is G. W. Brooks. District Attorney, D. H. Starbuck. Marshal, Daniel R. Goodloe.

received with the same favor as heretofore business with me, will be retained as an assistant in the business of Messrs. Branson & Farrar. He invites his old friends to call upon him. HENRY D. TURNER.

June 14-tf

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

stances as low as by the Old Bay Line. Travellers going via Weldon and Petersburg and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads can procure through tickets at Petersburg and have baggage checked to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New

Passengers, Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Portsmouth and New Line Steamers

Paper Hangings. WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c. No. 260 Baltimore Street,

(OPPOSITE HANOVER,) BALTIMORE.

Scale of Depreciation,

The following Act, in relation to the scaling of Confederate Currency, from the time of its first issue to the end of the war, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly:

n made with the understanding that they

Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the

January, ... \$1 20 \$3 00 February, ... 1 30 3 00 March, ... 1 50 4 00 April, ... 1 50 5 50 May, ... 1 50 6 50 June, ... 1 50 6 50 July, ... 1 50 9 00 August, ... 1 50 14 00 September, ... 2 00 14 00 November, ... 2 50 15 00 14 00 November, ... 2 50 15 00 November, \$1 10 2 50 15 00

And, whereas, Many grave and difficult disputes may arise between executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and their legatees, distributees, wards and cestuysque trust, in the settlement of their accounts and trust, arising from the depreciation of Confederate currency, State treasury notes and bank notes, incident to and growing of the late ways and that law suits and

Mr. Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio.

The Judge of the District Court of North-

BECAUSE OF AFFL CTION AND AGE, which renders me incapable of continuing business, I now retire from the Book trade, leaving my entire stock and interest in the hands of Messrs. Branson & Farrar, except the publication of the "N. C. Almanac," which I trust will be In retiring, I return my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage which the public has chosen to bestow upon me during the last half century—the length of time which I have been engaged in this State—and cheerfully recommend to my old friends and patrons, my successors, Messrs. Branson & Farrar, by whom, I am sure they will be satisfactorily accommodated.

Mr. H. D. Coley, so well known to the Book trade and to the public, and so long engaged in

REMOVAL.

BRANSON & FARRAR HAVE CONSUM-MATED arrangements to take charge of the en-tire stock of Books owned by Mr. H. D. Turner, consisting of valuable English and American Law Books, and a great variety of Miscellaneous stock. They will immediately succeed to the old stand on the corner near the State House, occu-pied for thirty-three years past by Mr. Turner, and known as the North-Carolina Book Store.— This is by far the oldest and most popular book This is by far the oldest and most popular book stand in the City. Mr. Coley, so long Mr. Tur-ner's representative, will still be found at the

THE NEW LINE FOR BALTIMORE, carrying the GREAT HARNDEN EXPRESS FREIGHT, leave Norfolk at 51/4 o'clock, p. m.

GEORGE LEARY, Capt. S. Blakeman,

JAS. T. BRADY, Capt. D. C. Landis, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The steamers of this line have unsurpassed ac The steamers of this line have unsurpassed accommodations, being all new and constructed with great regard to speed, comfort and safety, and the tables are equal to first class hotel fare.

Travellers going North via Scaboard and Roanoke Railroad, can purchase tickets to Portsmouth, where coaches will be in waiting to convey them and their baggage free of charge to the New Line Steamers. Ample time is afforded to make sure connection, and the fare under any circumstances as low as by the Old Bay Line.

roads for all Principal Cities North and West. Through Tickets sold on the Boats, and Passengers and Baggage transferred from Boat to Cars Free

free of charge.

Leave Baltimore from Spear's Wharf, foot of Gay Street, at 5 o'clock, p. m. H. V. TOMPKINS, Agent sep 22—134 1y8 At Norfolk.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTUREES & IMPORTERS OF

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 22, 1865. Governor Wm. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.: Information comes to me that reports are freely circulating in influential quarters, and where, without contradiction, they are calculated to do harm, to the effect that in appointments to office, and in the recommen- If the party comes within any one of the exdations for appointments, the true Union men are totally ignored, and the provisional governors are giving a decided preference to those who have participated in the rebellion. The object of such representations is to embarrass the government in its reconstruction policy; and while I place no reliance in such statements, I feel it due to you to advise you of the extended circulation they have gained, and to impress upon you the importance of encouraging and strengthening to the fullest extent the men of your State who have never faltered in their allegiance to the government. Every opportunity should be made available to have this known and understood as your policy and determination. Acknowledge

the receipt of this telegram.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

> [Telegram—Received 3.10 p. m.] RALEIGH, N. C., August 26, 1865.

Sin: In reply to your despatch of August 22d, I have the honor to state, in no instance in making appointments to office, or in recommending for appointment, have I shown any preference for persons who have participated in the rebellion; on the con-trary, I have been very careful to prefer and to appoint persons who were original Union men, and persons who were in favor of restoring the authority of the federal government. Doubtless in many appointments (some four thousand) some have been appointed who ought not to have been, and in never at heart faltered in their allegiance to the federal government. I have proceeded deliberately and carefully in the work of resstitution. The great body of her people are loval and submissive to national authority. I know there are malcontents, radicals, and

me in the performance of duty.

Thanking you heartily for the confidence you have heretofore reposed in me, and for the honor you have done me in making me provisional governor of this noble State, I W. W. HOLDEN, am, sir, &c.,

[From the Hillsborough Recorder.]

HILLSBOROUGH, October 18, 1865. Hon. William A. Graham—Dear Sir: We intend to vote for our neighbor, Josiah Turner, jr., for Congress. We were prevented from voting for the person of our choice for Convention by the interference of Governor Holden, who had, or pretended to have, instructions from the President that no unpardoned person was eligible. Yet General Hampton, unpardoned, was elected to the South Carolina Convention. Judge Manly, unpardoned, was elected to our Convention. No other Governor received orders that unpardoned persons were ineligible.-How does it happen that our Governor received instructions not given to other Governors? How does it happen that no other Governor or Convention received instructions that we must repudiate the war debt? We are not advocating the payment of the war or any other debt. If, however, the people of North-Carolina wish to pay the war debt

or any other debt, they will do it, and whose business is it but theirs? We ask your opinion only as to the eligibility of Mr. Turner.

Respectfully yours, M. W. MOORE, THOMAS H. HUGHES, DANIEL R. HOGAN, JOHN MILLER, LEVIN CARMICHAEL, BENTON RAY. JOSEPH W. MCKEE, J. C. HOGAN,

ALEXANDER HOGAN. Hillsborough, October 18, 1865.

Yours expressing your wish to vote for the Hon. Josioh Turner, jr., as the representa-tive in Congress from this District, and asking my opinion as to his eligibility, the doubt arising from his not having yet re- ties under which the State has already placed ceived the pardon of the President, has been | itself.

received. I doubt not, that the President has as little disposition as he has power to interfere in the case. Memberships in Congress can present no question for the President. Each House is by the Constitution the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members, and if a representative be twenty-five years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and be at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State, he has all the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, and there is no power or authority that can require any others. I have recently endeavored to demonstrate this in a paper published in the Raleigh Sentinel of this date. As to a pardon, I presume it is only necessary that the President shall have leisure to consider the case of Mr. Turner to obtain that. Certainly no citizen of this State has shown more vigorous opposition to the whole secession movement, or conducted himself in a more manly and patriotic manner throughout the war. I have recently seen a letter from a high official in Virginia stating that "a special appeal had been made to the President" by Governor Pierpont, Freaman Smith, C. H. Lewis, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and several other influential citizens of that State, who formed the acquaintance of Mr. Turner, and witnessed his course in the Confederate Congress, praying an immediate grant of his

I am, with high respect, Your obedient servant,

W. A. GRAHAM.

[Telegram.—Received 1.30 p. m. Sept. 21.] RALEIGH, N. C., September 21, 1865. TO THE PRESIDENT: belong to the excluded classes cannot vote, great seal, the papers, and property of the so they cannot sit in convention unless they exhibit their pardons. Ex-Governor Graham, of Orange, in a letter published in the newspleased to convey to the President my sinpapers, holds that unpardoned persons can sit in the convention. He declines being a candidate, but urges this view. Am I right or wrong? The letter to Ex-Governor Gra-ham, to which he replies, taking this view, toring the insurgent States to their nat-

does not show a good spirit.

The election here is progressing quietly.
A large vote will be polled in the State. I will telegraph you as the returns come in.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

Washington, D. C., September 21, 1865. Governor W. W. HOLDEN, Raleigh N. C..: Your decision is correct—that under the proclamation they cannot vote for members, or sit in convention as members, without first being pardoned on taking the amnesty oath. ceptions, they must obtain a pardon before voting or sitting as a member. All those recommendation and a submission of their

names by telegraph.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President United States.

[Telegram.—Received 9.35 p. m.] RALEIGH, N. C. October 17, 1865.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT of the United Sin: Contrary to my expectations, the convention has involved itself in a bitter discussion of the State debt made in aid of the rebellion. A continuance of this discussion will greatly excite the people and retard the work of reconstruction. Our people are believed to be against assuming the debt by a large majority. Is it not advisable that our convention, like that of Alabama, should positively ignore this debt now and forever? Please answer at once.

W. W. HOLDEN. [Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 18, 1865.

W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor, Raleigh, Every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to some cases even friends have misled, to some pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion slight extent, by their recommendations; which they in fact, if left to themselves, were but, upon the whole, only loyal Union men have been appointed and recommended at means for the obligations of the State look Washington. It is my purpose and wish to to that power they tried to establish in vioencourage and strengthen those who have lation of law, constitution, and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themtoration, and thus far I am sure there are no grounds for apprehending that North States and in the Union. I repeat that the Carolina will not present an acceptable con- loyal people of North-Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion. I trust and hope that the peonot good men, who are engaged in misrepre- ple of North Carolina will wash their hands senting facts, and fomenting strife for cer- of everything that partakes in the slightest tain purposes; but none of these things move degree of the rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the government in carrying out the obligations

imposed by the Constitution of the Union.
ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, November 21, 1865. SIR: The President sincerely trusts that North Carolina will, by her legislature, promptly accept the congressional amend-

ment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. He relies upon you to exercise all your functions hereafter with the same wisdom and in the same spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Union that have marked your ad-

ministration hitherto. The President desires you to feel entirely assured that your efforts to sustain the administration of the government and give effect to its policy are fully appreciated, and that they will in no case be forgotten.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of N. C. Raleigh.

[Telegram.] EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1865.

W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor, Raleigh, Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as provisional governor. You will

e sustained by the government. The result of the recent elections in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the legislature be in the same direc-

tion it will greatly increase the mischief already done, and might be fatal. It is hoped the action and spirit manifes ted by the legislature will be so directed as rather to repair than to increase the difficul-

ANDREW JOHNSON, Prisident of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, December 28, 1865. SIR: The time has arrived when, in the udgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of North Carolina may be remitted to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as provisional governor of the State of North Carolina. Whenever the governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to his excellency Governor

It gives me especial pleasure to convey to you the President's acknowledgment of the fidelity, loyalty, and discretion which have marked your administration. You will please give me a reply, specifying the day on which this communication is re-

ceived. your excellency's most obedient servant WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN,

Provisional Governor of N. C. [Telegram.]

RALEIGH, N. C., December 28, 1865. SIR: Your dispatch relieving me of my duty as provisional gevernor of North Carolina, has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and la-Sin: I have decided that as persons who bors of the office. I will at once transfer the ural and appropriate place in the Union may be crowned with entire success, I have the honor to be,

With high respect, your obedient servant. W. W. HOLDEN. Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Stamp Act.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Acknowledgment of deeds,

Affidavit,

(in suit or legal proceedings,)

Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper, on which the same is written,

Assignment or Transfers, of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of

patent right, 5
Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight, or on demand, 2
Bills of Exchange; Inland drafts or order payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note what payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding \$100,

For every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof.

part thereof, 5 Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, Exempt On receipt of goods on any fureign ports, 10 cts.

Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$500,

50 cts. ceed \$500, 50 cts. Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00 Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars fractional part

five hundred dollars fractional part thereof, 50 cts. Of personal property, other than ship or vessel Bond personal, for payment of money [see mortgage.]—Official, \$1 00 For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cts. Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, 50 cts.

tional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof,
Bonds, county, city and town bonds, rail
roads and other corporation bonds and
script, are subject to stamp duty. [See
mortgage.] Of any description, other
than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise
charged in this schedule, 25 cts.
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not
exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cts.
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one
hundred dollars, 5 cts.
Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cts.

Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cts General, Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, public, Of search of records, That certain papers are on file, That certain papers cannot be found, Of redemption of land sold for taxes, Of birth, marriage and death,
Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cts.
Of profits of an incorporated company,
for a sum not less than ten dollars and
not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cts.
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding
thousand dollars, 25 cts.

one thousand dollars, 2 Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, Of damage or otherwise, and all others certificates or documents issued by any certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 Check Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight

banker or trust company, at sight or on demand. Contract [See Agreement Brokers,] Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed \$500, 50 cts. Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00 For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house, not exceeding one

hundred dollars in value, 25 cts.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cts. Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, \$1 00 For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandize from bonded warehouse, 5 Guager's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gal. gross, 10
Exceeding 500 gallons, 2
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 2 To vote at an election if an incorporated To receive or collect rents

To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real For any other purpose, Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1 00 For every additional \$2,000 or fractiona part thereof, in excess of \$2,000, Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of

to a stamp duty of Protest upon bill note, check or draft 25 cts. Promisory Note, (See Bills of Exchange, inland,) Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.

Receipt for the rayment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any prostamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyance. Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public

or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars,

Exceeding 1,000 dollars, for every additional 1,000 dollars or tractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warchouse or yard,

Writs or Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is com-menced in any court of record, either menced in any court of record, either of law or equity,

Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is 100 dollars or over,

Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for 100 dollars or over, except in coses where the tax for a writ has

been paid,

Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record,

Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed 100 dol-When the amount exceeds 100 dollars, 50 cts. Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire.— Where the consideration paid for the Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed 10 dollars, 10 cts. Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding 50 cts. Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed 1,000 dollars, Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 dollars, 5.

Exceeding 5,000 dollars,
Lease or lease of lands or tenements
where the rents does not exceed 300 per

in cases where the tax for a writ has

annum, Exceeding 300 dollars, for each addition al 200 dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 300 dollars,

Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance." Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed, five cents ad-Measurers' Return, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 1.
Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 2.
Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money

Exceeding 500 dollars for every additional 500, or fractional part thereof, in exge Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than 35 dollars, 5 35 dollars, Costing more than 35, and not exceeding 1 00 For every additional fifty or fractional part thereof, in excess of 50 dollars, 100

exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided. Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cannot the stamps that the restrictions.

affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made, may stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instru-ment to appropriately stamp it, renders him lia-ble to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other offices duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a cer tificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceed

ngs.
Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promisory The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original in-strument; that is to say for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment there must be affixed a stamp or

stamps, denoting a duty of five cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed. No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and wheneve any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such a case a note or memorandum of the value or de nomination of the stamp affixed should be made

Address of the Philadelphia Convention to the People of the United States.

upon the margin or in the acknowle the instrument which is not stamped.

In the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, yesterday, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, on behalf of the Committe of Two from Each State and Territory of the United States, appointed on the previous day, reported the following address, which had been approved and recommended by the unanimous vote of the Committee:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. Having met in Convention, at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 16th day of August, 1866, as the representatives of the People in all sections, and from all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult u on the condition and the wants of our common country, we address you this declaration of our principles, and of the political purposes we seek to promote. Since the meeting of the last Nation-

d Convention, in the year-1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics, and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our Government has passed through the vicissitudes and the perils of civil war-a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has, nevertheless, decided political differences that from the very beginning of the Government had threatened the unity of our national exstence, and has left its impress deep and ineffaceable upon all the interests, the sentiments, and the destiny of the republic. While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe losses in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers—a capacity for military organization and achievement, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that gov ernment was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the perpetuity of its republican institutions,

and command the respect of the civilized world. Like all great contests which rouse he passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions that can sway the public judgement and effect the public action; while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side, and fears for the future take unjust proportions for the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but an imperative duty which, on your behalf, we, who are here assembled,

have undertaken to perform. For the first time after six long years of alienation and of conflict, we have come together from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that Union which is again the object of our common love. and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

I. In the first place, we invoke you to remember always and everywhere, that the war is ended and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending arms no longer assails the shuddering heart of the Republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority has been again acknowledged, by word and act, in every State tion. We are no longer required or permitted to regard or treat each other as enemies. Not only have the facts of war been discontinued, and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists, and the sentiments, and passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad doand by every citizen within its jurisdic-

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main. We are again people of the United States, fellow-citizens of one countay, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and hav-ing neither rights nor interests apart from a common destiny. The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the du-ties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace—to decide how we may most wisely and effectually heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and per-petuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track. This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgement, not of resentment for the past offences prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and builds its plans and its hopes for the future rather upon a community of interest and ambition than upon-distrust and the

weapons of force. II. In the next place, we will call up-on you to recognize in their full significance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. In two most important particulars the victory achieved by the National Government has been final and decisive. First, it is established beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the National Government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence; and, second, it has put an end finally and forever to the existence of slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both these points became directly involved in the contest, and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result.

III. In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war and the victory by which it was closed should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United State in maintenance of its own authority and in defence of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished the result. The Government of the United States maintained by force of arms the supreme authority over all the territory, and over all the States and people within its jurisdiction, which the Constitution confers upon it; but it acquired thereby no new power, no enlarged jurisdiction, no rights either of territorial possession or of civil authority which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it, either in express terms or by fair and necessary implication, by the Constitution of the United States. It was that power and that authority which the rebellion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the Federal arms was simply the defeat of that attempt. The Government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was already its own. Neither the war, nor the victory by which it was closed, changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provissons, and under the limitations which they prescribe; and the result of the war did not either enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or effect the powers it confers upon the Federal Government or release that Government from the restrictions, which it has imposed.

The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war, the "supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not withstanding;" and to-day, also, precisely as be-fore the war, all the powers not confered by the Coustitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States, or to the people thereof."

This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our Government, and the language and spirit of the Constitution, but by all the acts and the language of our Government, in all its departments, and at all times from the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow. In every message and proclamation of the Executive it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and to preserve the integrity of the Union; and Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the asurance that whenever the object should be attained the war should cease, and all the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpared.

It is only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the General Government. It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may now claim over the States, the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, the rights of war—the right of conquest and of confiscation, the right to abrogate all, governments, institutions and laws, and for subject the territory conquered and its inchabitants to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the legislative department of the Government may see fit to impose.—
Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no State shall without its consent be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of